

NEW MEXICO MOTOR VEHICLE CODE

Lesson Plan Instructor Guide

NEW MEXICO MOTOR VEHICLE CODE

(Traffic Enforcement Strategies, Registration Laws,
Drivers Licensing & Occupant Safety)

New Mexico Motor Vehicle Code

NMDPS Accreditation Number

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

COURSE TITLE:

New Mexico Motor Vehicle Code

(Traffic Enforcement Strategies, Registration laws, Drivers Licensing & Occupant Safety)

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS:

1. To have an understanding of vehicle codes and enforcement of them.
2. Understand definitions of terms used in the vehicle code.
3. Understand the laws regarding title, registration, and insurance.
4. Understand the laws regarding drivers licenses.
5. Understand the types of occupant protection devices and their benefits.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this block of instruction the participant will be able to:

1. Understand levels of government, related to vehicle codes and regulations while recognizing sources of standards for driver/pedestrian behavior and vehicle equipment.
2. Define the function of law enforcement within the context of the highway transportation system and understand how officers have the ability to enforce traffic laws and maintain traffic safety.
3. Identify what, if any, offense exists, given the requirements to title a vehicle in New Mexico and procedures for making application for title and vehicle identification.
4. Define the provisions of New Mexico's occupant protection laws and the importance of enforcing those laws.

INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS:

Class lecture with class participation, audio/visual equipment including desktop computer or laptop. Students should also have a NM State Statute book for reference.

HANDOUTS:

N.M.L.E.A. Student Guide

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COURSE DURATION: 5 hours

CURRICULUM REFERENCES: New Mexico criminal and traffic law manual, local city traffic code (if available).

SAFETY CONSIDERATION: None

EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL, AND SUPPLIES NEEDED: Student Guide; New Mexico State Statutes Book

TARGET AUDIENCE: Basic Police Officer Cadets/Recruits

COURSE PREREQUISITES: None

INSTRUCTOR CERT.: General Police Instructor; five or more service years preferred

INSTRUCTOR RATIO: 1/40

EVALUATION STRATEGY: New Mexico Law Enforcement Officer Certification Exam

AUTHOR & ORIGINATION DATE: Captain Patrick Werick, New Mexico State Police

REVISION / REVIEW DATE(S):

REVISED / REVIEWED BY: Ed R. Garcia, N.M.L.E.A. Bureau Chief; Captain Patrick Werick, New Mexico State Police

COURSE OUTLINE: NEW MEXICO MOTOR VEHICLE CODE

I. INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS

II. MOTOR VEHICLE CODE STRUCTURE

III. ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT

IV. TECHNIQUE OF PRINTING

V. LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

A. Two sources of standards for driver/pedestrian behavior and vehicle equipment.

B. The function of law enforcement

-
- C. Roads-Signs-Signals & Markings
 - D. Markings
 - E. Traffic Control Signal Legend
 - VII. Procedures for Enforcing Traffic Laws
 - A. Uniform Traffic Citation
 - B. Traffic Laws
 - C. Traffic Laws
 - D. Traffic Laws
 - VIII. STRICT LIABILITY - TAKING ENFORCEMENT ACTION
 - A. Uniform Traffic Citation Student Manual
 - 1. MANDATORY ARREST
 - 2. ARREST (Physical) May arrest without a warrant
 - IX. Traffic Enforcement Strategies
 - A. Define selective Enforcement (S.T.E.P)
 - B. Reasons for Issuing Warnings
 - C. Information required on traffic citation.
 - D. When to make notification for road repair.
 - 1. Public Safety
 - E. Ethical issues affected by traffic enforcement
 - X. EQUIPMENT & UNSAFE VEHICLES
 - A. Equipment
 - B. Unsafe Vehicles

XI. D.W.I

- A. Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.
- B. Aggravated D.W.I
- C. Vehicular Homicide
- D. Implied Consent Act
- E. Intoxication Levels

XII. FELONIES & ENFORCEMENT

- A. Unlawful taking of a vehicle or motor vehicle
- B. Receiving or Transferring Stolen Vehicles
- C. ALTERING VINS
- D. Altered Drivers License
- E. ALTERED REGISTRATION
- F. VEHICULAR HOMICIDE

XIII. CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENSES
ACCIDENTS

- A. Immediate notice of accidents
- B. Drivers License
- C. Suspended / Revoked License
- D. Financial Responsibility Act
- E. RULES OF THE ROAD
- F. SEAT BELTS
- G. CHILD RESTRAINTS

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-
- H. OPEN CONTAINERS
 - I. RECKLESS DRIVING
 - J. CARELESS DRIVING
 - K. Approach of Emergency Vehicle
 - L. Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer
 - M. REGISTRATION
 - N. OPERATION BUCKLE DOWN
 - O. Myths and misconceptions related to use of occupant protection devices by officers and by the general public.
 - P. Police Officer's Role

COURSE CONTENT:

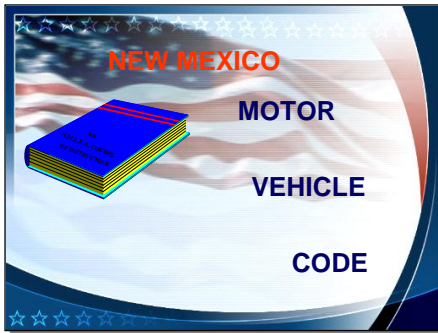
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ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES



NEW MEXICO MOTOR VEHICLE CODE

INSTRUCTOR NOTES:

- Introduce Course
- Introduce Self
- Go over classroom and housekeeping rules
- Distribute Student Guide
- Discuss Course Goals and Objectives (Slides 2,3 &4)

INSTRUCTIONAL GOALS (In Detail)

- To Provide New Mexico Police Cadets - Recruits a working knowledge of appropriate enforcement of traffic laws, use of the Motor Vehicle Code as an enforcement tool, and proper use of enforcement forms.
- At the end of this block of instruction the student will:
 - 1. Comprehend the appropriate application of the NM MVC to enforce traffic laws.
 - 2. Understand definitions of terms used in the MVC.

Instructional Goals Cont.

- 3. Know and apply the usage of the MVC as an enforcement tool.
- 4. Comprehend and apply the technical skill necessary to demonstrate the proper use of enforcement forms.
- 5. To provide the officer/cadet with clear and concise techniques and procedures on how to title, register, and insure vehicles.
- 6. To enable the officer/cadet to identify documents on a proper title, registration, and insurance.

Instructional goals cont.


- 7. To enable the officer/cadet to understand the laws regarding title, registration, and insurance.
- 8. To provide the officer/cadet with clear and concise techniques and procedures on necessary requirements for valid drivers licensing in New Mexico.
- 9. To enable the officer/cadet to understand the laws regarding drivers licenses.
- 10. To provide the officer/cadet with clear and concise instruction on occupant safety.
- 11. To enable the officer/cadet to understand the types of occupant protection devices and their benefits.

(Traffic Enforcement Strategies, Registration Laws,
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MOTOR VEHICLE CODE STRUCTURE

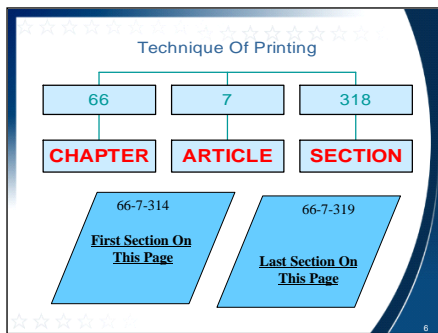
- I. ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT
 - A. Cover and Title Page
 - B. Table of Contents
 - C. Index



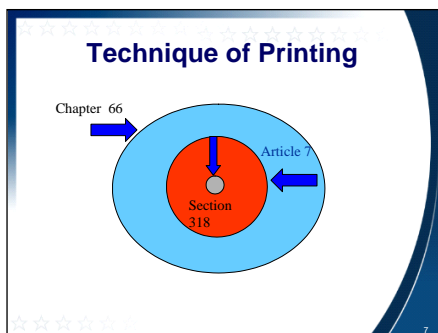
MOTOR VEHICLE CODE STRUCTURE

ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT

- A. Cover and Title Page
- B. Table of Contents
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Technique of Printing



DEFINITION OF STATUTES

- "A STATUTE IS AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE EXPRESSING THEIR WRITTEN WILL OR INTENT."
- NOTE: THE WORD STATUTE IS SYNONYMOUS WITH THE WORD SECTION WHEN REFERRING TO MOTOR VEHICLE CODE



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ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

STATUTES - MAY BE BROKEN INTO THREE BROAD CLASSIFICATIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR CONTENT.

- 1. DEFINITIVE
- 2. PROCEDURAL
- 3. PUNITIVE



STATUTES -

MAY BE BROKEN INTO THREE BROAD CLASSIFICATIONS ACCORDING TO THEIR CONTENT

1. DEFINITIVE
2. PROCEDURAL
3. PUNITIVE

DEFINITIVE

- THESE SECTIONS DEFINE, LIMIT OR EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF WORDS OR PHRASES.

PROCEDURAL

- THESE SECTIONS DESCRIBE THE METHODS OF PROCEEDING IN A COURSE OF ACTION; (THEY STATE THE PROPER METHOD TO FOLLOW) THE RULES OF LAW BY WHICH LEGAL ACTIONS ARE CONDUCTED.

PUNITIVE


- THESE SECTIONS REQUIRE A CERTAIN ACTION OR PROHIBIT A CERTAIN ACTION AND PROVIDE A PENTALTY OR PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS.

THESE SECTIONS DEFINE, LIMIT OR EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF WORDS OR PHRASES.

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Discuss each of the classifications set forth in the slide; "Definitive"; "Procedural"; Punitive".

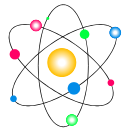
EVERY OFFENSE CONSISTS OF VARIOUS ELEMENTS

- (COMPONENT PARTS)** WHICH ARE SET-FORTH IN THE STATUTE DEFINING OR CREATING THE OFFENSE.



EVERY OFFENSE CONSISTS OF VARIOUS ELEMENTS (COMPONENT PARTS) WHICH ARE SET-FORTH IN THE STATUTE DEFINING OR CREATING THE OFFENSE.

ALL ELEMENTS MUST BE PRESENT TO CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF THE OFFENSE.



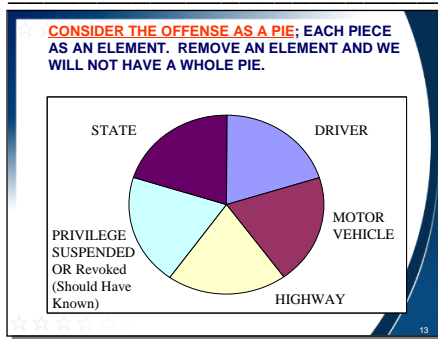
ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

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CONSIDER THE OFFENSE AS A PIE; EACH PIECE AS AN ELEMENT. REMOVE AN ELEMENT AND WE WILL NOT HAVE A WHOLE PIE.

QUESTION?

ELEMENTS WHY?

UNDERSTANDING

PROSECUTOR MUST PROVE EACH ELEMENT PRESENT.

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INSTRUCTOR NOTE:

DISCUSS “WHY ELEMENT?” IN ADDITION, THE EXAMPLE STATUTES 66-7-357 AND 66-7-317. ALLOW FOR STUDENT INPUT ON THE EXAMPLES AND ASK FOR CLASS EXAMPLES.

STATUTE 66-7-357

EXAMPLE OF (DRIVERS OBSTRUCTION)

EXAMPLE OF ESSENTIAL FACTS

(5) PEOPLE IN FRONT SEAT OF A VEHICLE

(4) PEOPLE IN TRUCK STANDARD TRANS. INTERFERING WITH DRIVER'S CONTROL.

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STATUTE 66-7-317 (ROADWAYS LANED FOR TRAFFIC)

EXAMPLE OF ESSENTIAL FACTS

3 LANE ROAD, DRIVING IN “TURN ONLY” LANE

2 LANE ROAD STRADLING CENTER LINE

2 LANE ROAD DRIVING ON SHOULDER AND RIGHT LANE OR LEFT LANE

2 LANE ROAD DRIFTED FROM RIGHT LANE TO LEFT LANE CAUSING VEHICLE TO LEAVE THE ROADWAY INTO THE MEDIAN

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ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

- 1. Federal Level
 - a. Equipment standards
 - b. Interstate commerce
- 2. State Level
 - a. State statute
- 3. Local Level
 - a. City ordinances
 - 1. Traffic codes
 - 2. Parking codes

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LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

INSTRUCTOR NOTE:

Discuss the three levels listed on the slide

Two sources of standards for driver/pedestrian behavior and vehicle equipment.

1. New Mexico criminal and traffic law Manuel.
2. City ordinances and city codes.

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Two sources of standards for driver/pedestrian behavior and vehicle equipment

The function of law enforcement

1. In order to maintain safe conditions for all highway users.
2. To create a deterrent to violators and potential violators.
3. To obtain compliance to traffic regulations.




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The function of law enforcement

How officers have the ability to enforce traffic laws and maintain traffic safety.

1. Authority to stop vehicles/persons.
2. Authority to inspect vehicle equipment.
3. Authority to weigh or measure vehicles.
4. Authority to access and/or check records.
5. Under city code 8-1-2-46




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How officers have the ability to enforce traffic laws and maintain traffic safety.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

Grading Vehicle Code Offences

- **1. Petty Misdemeanor**
- **2. Misdemeanor** (I.E. Careless driving 66-8-114)
- **3. Felony** (I.E. homicide by vehicle 66-8-101)



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Grading Vehicle Code Offences

INSTRUCTOR NOTE:

Discuss the difference between “Petty Misdemeanor”, “Misdemeanor” and “Felony”.

Definition of terms in vehicle codes.

- **1. Pedestrian**
 - a. Any person on foot (66-1-4-14d)
- **2. Person**
 - a. Every natural person, firm, co-partnership, association, corporation, or legal entity. (66-1-4.14e)
- **3. Driver**
 - a. Every person who drives or is in actual control of a vehicle. (66-1-4.4k)
- **4. Vehicle**
 - a. Every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a roadway, except devices moved by human power. (66-1-4.19b)

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Definition of terms in vehicle codes

INSTRUCTOR NOTE:

Discuss the terms “Pedestrian”, “Person”, “Driver” and “Vehicle”.

Definition of Highways, Streets, Roadway, Roads.

- **1. Highway, Street, Public Way, “Main Traveled Portion of the Roadway”.**
 - Every way or place open to use for the public for the purpose of vehicular travel.

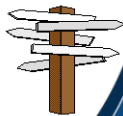
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Definition of Highways, Streets, Roadway, Roads

Roads-Signs-Signals & Markings

Roads-Signs-Signals & Markings

- **Roadway** - that portion of a street of highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder.

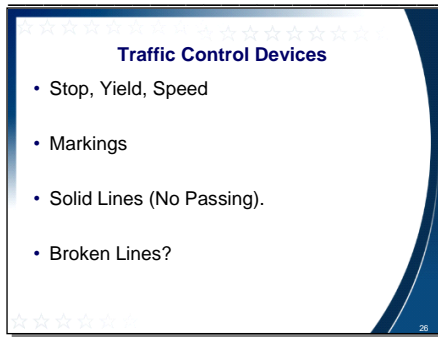


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Roadway

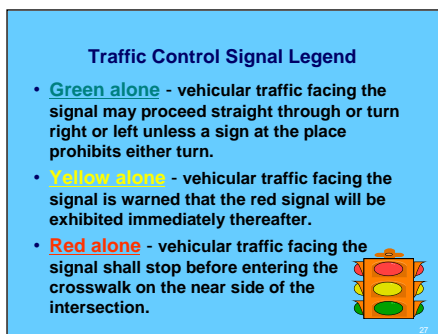
That portion of a street or highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES



Traffic Control Devices

- Stop, Yield, Speed
- Markings
- Solid Lines (No Passing)
- Broken Lines

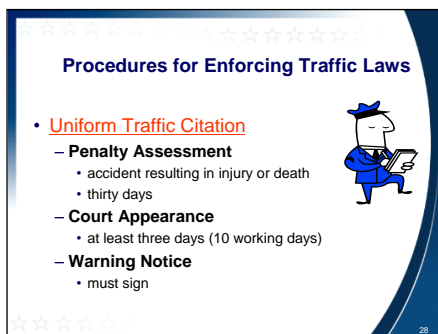


Traffic Control Signal Legend

Green alone - vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at the place prohibits either turn.

Yellow alone - vehicular traffic facing the signal is warned that the red signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter.

Red alone - vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection.



Procedures for Enforcing Traffic Laws

Uniform Traffic Citation

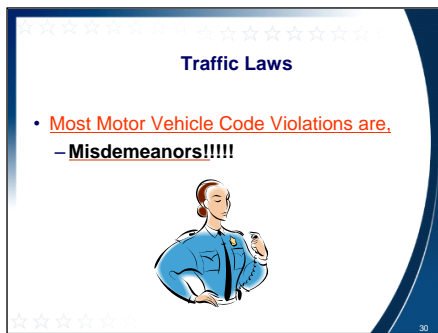
1. Penalty Assessment
 - accident resulting in injury or death
 - thirty days
2. Court Appearance
 - at least three days (10 working days)
3. Warning Notice
 - must sign

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES



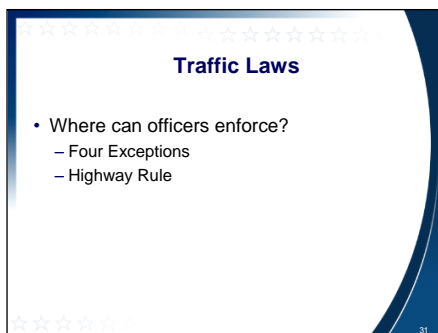
Traffic Laws

1. Felonies –
2. Misdemeanors –
3. Petty Misdemeanors -
4. Who Can Enforce?
5. Emergency Vehicle Exemption -



Traffic Laws

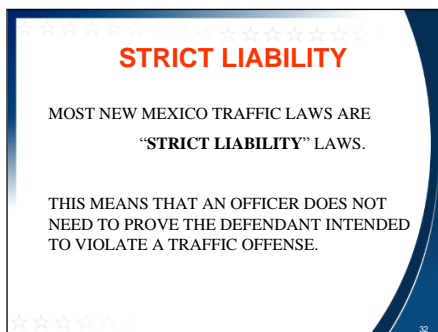
Most Motor Vehicle Code Violations are, misdemeanors



Traffic Laws

Where can officers enforce?

1. Four Exceptions
2. Highway Rule



STRICT LIABILITY - TAKING ENFORCEMENT ACTION

INSTRUCTOR NOTE:

Stress this statement:

THIS MEANS THAT AN OFFICER DOES NOT NEED TO PROVE THE DEFENDANT INTENDED TO VIOLATE A TRAFFIC OFFENSE.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES


TAKING ENFORCEMENT ACTION

APPROACH THE MOTOR VEHICLE CODE WITH THIS THOUGHT IN MIND:

“IS THE DRIVER’S ACTION REASONABLE OR IS HE PROCEEDING IN A MANNER LIKELY TO CAUSE AN ACCIDENT?”

IF HIS ACTION HAS CAUSED AN ACCIDENT, THERE SHOULD BE NO QUESTION....

DECIDE WHICH SECTION BEST DESCRIBES HIS ACTS AND **TAKE THE ENFORCEMENT ACTION YOU DEEM NECESSARY!!!!**



TAKING ENFORCEMENT ACTION

INSTRUCTOR NOTES:

The instructor should be familiar with the frame of mind an officer should have when taking enforcement action. The officer should be fair and reasonable in his judgment of his observations. The following four slides address an officer’s frame of mind regarding law and his observations and where his/her citation may go in regards to the judicial system and jurisdiction.

MISDEMEANOR/PETTY MISDEMEANOR TRAFFIC CRIME COMMITTED

WITNESSED BY OFFICER

NOT IN OFFICER PRESENCE

BY CITIZEN

PROCEED BY COMPLAINT


ARREST - Where allowed by procedural law

UNIFORM TRAFFIC CITATION

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

Summons

Warrant



Magistrate Court/Metropolitan Court

Arraignment-----Pleas Heard

Motions Hearing-----Evidence,Bond,
Con. Issues


Trial-----Judge/Jury

Decide/Adjudge

Fair Contest

Appeal-----District Court

DA’s Decision

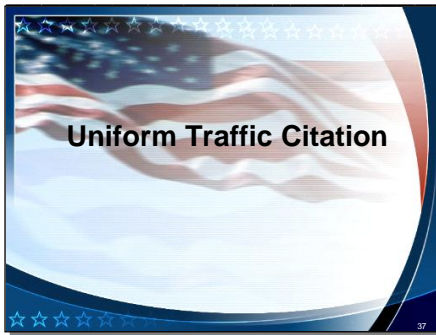


35-3-6 JURISDICTION; Territorial Limits.

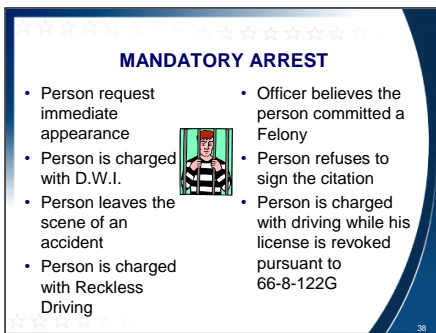
A. The territorial jurisdiction of a magistrate is coextensive with the magistrate district in which he serves, except that a magistrate has jurisdiction in any criminal action involving violation of a law relating to motor vehicles arising in any magistrate district adjoining at any point that in which he serves and within magistrate trial jurisdiction unless the defendant request trial by jury.

B. A magistrate has jurisdiction to sit in any action arising in any other magistrate district when designated to hear the action by any district judge because of the unavailability of a magistrate in that magistrate district. Any magistrate acting in another magistrate district by designation under this subsection shall include the cases heard by designation in his own reports to the administrative office of the courts, indicating thereon that his jurisdiction is by designation. No cost or fees shall be collected by any court for any filing or proceeding under this subsection.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

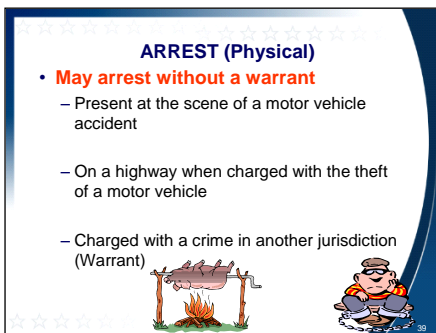


Uniform Traffic Citation



MANDATORY ARREST

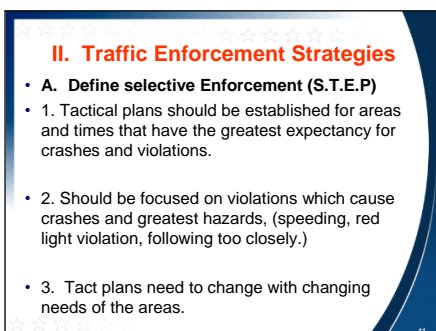
- Person request immediate appearance
- Person is charged with D.W.I.
- Person leaves the scene of an accident
- Person is charged with Reckless Driving
- Officer believes the person committed a Felony
- Person refuses to sign the citation
- Person is charged with driving while his license is revoked pursuant to 66-8-122G



ARREST (Physical)

May arrest without a warrant

- Present at the scene of a motor vehicle accident
- On a highway when charged with the theft of a motor vehicle
- Charged with a crime in another jurisdiction (Warrant)



Traffic Enforcement Strategies

Define selective Enforcement (S.T.E.P)

- Tactical plans should be established for areas and times that have the greatest expectancy for crashes and violations.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

II. Traffic Enforcement Strategies

- A. Define selective Enforcement (S.T.E.P)
- 1. Tactical plans should be established for areas and times that have the greatest expectancy for crashes and violations.
- 2. Should be focused on violations which cause crashes and greatest hazards, (speeding, red light violation, following too closely.)
- 3. Tact plans need to change with changing needs of the areas.

- Should be focused on violations which cause crashes and greatest hazards, (speeding, red light violation, following too closely)
- Tact plans need to change with changing needs of the areas.

Reasons for Issuing Warnings

- 1. Written versus verbal
 - a). Has greater influence on violators.
 - b). Aids in recording the incident.
- 2. When the violation is not likely to result in a crash.
- 3. Discretion of officer.

Reasons for Issuing Warnings

☒ Written versus verbal

- Has greater influence on violators.
- Aids in recording the incident.

☒ When the violation is not likely to result in a crash.
☒ Discretion of officer.

Information required on traffic citation.

- 1. Name and address of police department.
- 2. Name and ID number of officer.
- 3. Name and address of offender.
- 4. Date and time of offense.
- 5. Specific section of state statute or city ordinance.

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When to make notification for road repair.

- 1. Public Safety
 - a). Holes in roadway, spills, damaged overpasses
 - damaged guard rails.



When to make notification for road repair

Public Safety

- Holes in roadway, spills, and damaged overpasses damaged or guard rails.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

Removal of vehicles obstructing traffic 66-7-350

- 1. Vehicle is stolen
- 2. Driver/owner unable to provide removal of vehicle
- 3. Driver/owner arrested
- 4. Vehicle was abandoned
 - a). Must notify owner of removal

Removal of vehicles obstructing traffic 66-7-350

- Vehicle is stolen
- Driver/owner unable to provide removal of vehicle
- Driver/owner arrested
- Vehicle was abandoned
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Assisting stranded motorist

- 1. Safety of the motorist and officer (freeways)
- 2. Attempt to remove vehicle to safe place (push into a parking lot or onto a shoulder).
- 3. Assist in arranging other transportation
 - a). Friend, cab, tow truck.
 - b). Have radio dispatch make the calls if needed.

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- Attempt to remove vehicle to safe place (push into a parking lot or onto a shoulder).
- Assist in arranging other transportation
 - a. Friend, cab, tow truck.
 - b. Have radio dispatch make the calls if need.

Police Officer Discretion????

- Practical Exercise

Police Officer Discretion

- Practical Exercise

INSTRUCTOR NOTE: Here have the students think of personal situations they may have observed and considered taking some type of authorized police action!

Ethical issues affected by traffic enforcement

- 1. Friends/Relatives
- 2. Community business owner
 - Places you eat, or shop
- 3. Other Officers their families
- 4. Refer to ethics curriculum


Ethical issues affected by traffic enforcement

- Friends/Relatives
- Community business owner
- Places you eat, or shop
- Other Officers their families
- Refer to ethics curriculum

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

EQUIPMENT & UNSAFE VEHICLES

- **Equipment**
 - It is a misdemeanor for any person to drive on any highway any vehicle which is in such a unsafe condition as to endanger any person.



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EQUIPMENT & UNSAFE VEHICLES

Equipment

- It is a misdemeanor for any person to drive on any highway any vehicle which is in such a unsafe condition as to endanger any person.

EQUIPMENT & UNSAFE VEHICLES

- **When lighted lamps are required**
 - Every vehicle upon a highway any time from a 1/2 hour after sunset to a 1/2 hour before sunrise shall display lighted lamps.
- **Headlamps**
 - Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with at least two headlamps.



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When lighted lamps are required

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- Headlamps
 - Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with at least two headlamps.

EQUIPMENT & UNSAFE VEHICLES

- **Tail Lamps**
 - Every motor vehicle manufactured after July 1953 shall be equipped with at least two tail lamps.
 - A separate lamp shall be placed as to illuminate with a **white** light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of 50 feet.

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Tail Lamps

- Every motor vehicle manufactured after July 1953 shall be equipped with at least two tail lamps.
- A separate lamp shall be placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of 50 feet.

Equipment & Unsafe Vehicles

- **Reflectors**
 - Every motor vehicle shall have two rear red reflectors.

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Reflectors

- Every motor vehicle shall have two rear red reflectors.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES



Headlamps – requirements

- Shall be mounted so the beams are vertical & horizontal.
- At least two headlights

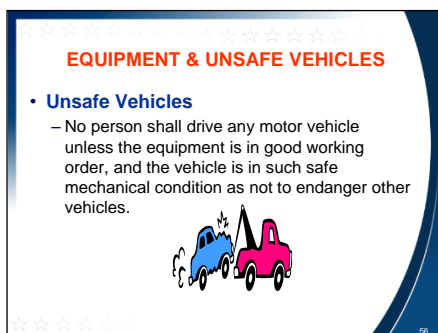


Stop / Signal Lamps

- Shall be equipped with stop lamps
- Shall be equipped with signals (Must be working)



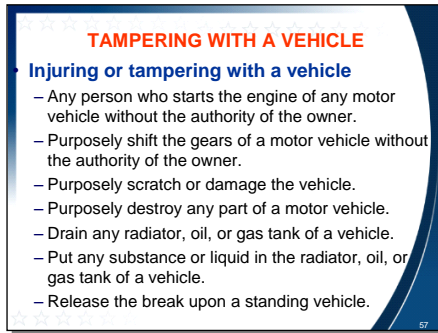
- Brakes
- Mufflers
- Windshields
- Safety Belts
- Slow Moving Vehicles



Unsafe Vehicles

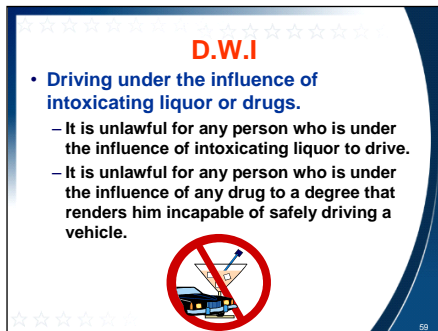
- No person shall drive any motor vehicle unless the equipment is in good working order, and the vehicle is in such safe mechanical condition as not to endanger other vehicles.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES



Tampering with a motor vehicle-Injuring or tampering with a vehicle

- Any person who starts the engine of any motor vehicle without the authority of the owner.
- Purposely shift the gears of a motor vehicle without the authority of the owner.
- Purposely scratch or damage the vehicle.
- Purposely destroy any part of a motor vehicle.
- Drain any radiator, oil, or gas tank of a vehicle.
- Put any substance or liquid in the radiator, oil, or gas tank of a vehicle.
- Release the break upon a standing vehicle.

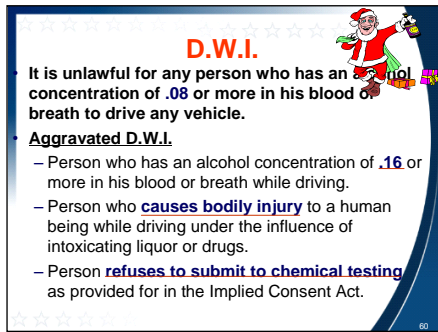


D.W.I

☒ Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

- It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor to drive.
- It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of any drug to a degree that renders him incapable of safely driving a vehicle.

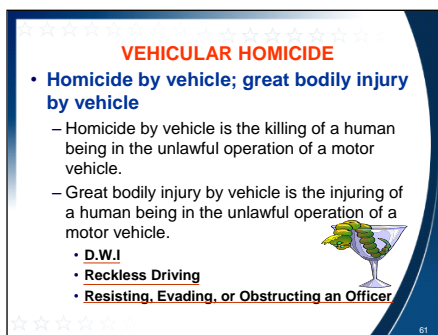
ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES



- ☒ It is unlawful for any person who has an alcohol concentration of .08 or more in his blood or breath to drive any vehicle.

Aggravated D.W.I

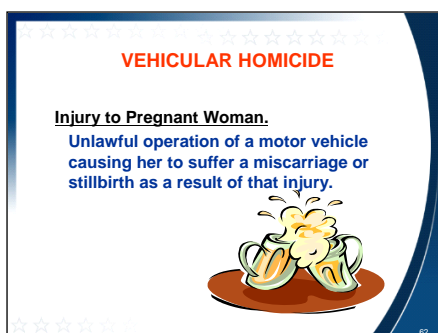
- Person who has an alcohol concentration of .16 or more in his blood or breath while driving.
- Person who causes bodily injury to a human being while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.
- Person refuses to submit to chemical testing as provided for in the Implied Consent Act.



Vehicular Homicide

Homicide by vehicle; great bodily injury by vehicle

- Homicide by vehicle is the killing of a human being in the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.
- Great bodily injury by vehicle is the injuring of a human being in the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.
 - Reckless Driving
 - Resisting, Evading, or Obstructing an Officer



Injury to Pregnant Woman

- Unlawful operation of a motor vehicle causing her to suffer a miscarriage or stillbirth as a result of that injury.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

IMPLIED CONSENT ACT

- Any person who operates a motor vehicle within this state shall be deemed to have given consent to chemical test of his breath or blood or both.
- Blood alcohol test (who can administer)**
 - Only a **physician, licensed professional or practical nurse or laboratory technician or technologist** employed by a hospital shall withdraw blood from any person in the performance of a blood-alcohol test.

Implied Consent Act

- Any person who operates a motor vehicle within this state shall be deemed to have given consent to chemical test of his breath or blood or both.

Blood alcohol test (who can administer)

- Only a physician, licensed professional or practical nurse or laboratory technician or technologist employed by a hospital shall withdraw blood from any person in the performance of a blood-alcohol test.

IMPLIED CONSENT ACT

- Consent of person incapable of refusal not withdrawn.**
 - Any person who is dead, unconscious or otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn consent.
 - The person tested shall be advised of the right to have an additional chemical test in addition to any test performed by the law enforcement officer.
 - The law enforcement agency shall pay for the additional chemical test.

Consent of person incapable of refusal not withdrawn

- Any person who is dead, unconscious or otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusal shall be deemed not to have withdrawn consent.
- The person tested shall be advised of the right to have an additional chemical test in addition to any test performed by the law enforcement officer.
- The law enforcement agency shall pay for the additional chemical test.

INTOXICATION LEVELS

- Levels of Intoxication**
 - When the blood or breath of the person tested contains.
 - An alcohol concentration of **less than .04** it shall be presumed that the person was not D.W.I.
 - An alcohol concentration of **.04 -.07** no presumption shall be made.
 - An alcohol concentration of **.08 or more**, the arresting officer shall charge him with D.W.I.
 - If the person is less than 21 and has an alcohol concentration of **.02** or more, the person drivers' license shall be revoked.

Intoxication Levels


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- If the person is less than 21 and has an alcohol concentration of .02 or more, the person drivers' license shall be revoked.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

FELONIES & ENFORCEMENT

- **Unlawful taking of a vehicle or motor vehicle**
 - Person who takes a vehicle or motor vehicle without the consent of the owner is guilty of a felony.




FELONIES & ENFORCEMENT

Unlawful taking of a vehicle or motor vehicle

- Person who takes a vehicle or motor vehicle without the consent of the owner is guilty of a felony.

Receiving or Transferring Stolen Vehicles

- Person who unlawfully takes, receives, or transfers possession of a vehicle or motor vehicle (felony)
- Person who has in his possession a vehicle which he knows or has a reason to believe has been stolen or taken (felony)



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ALTERING VINS

- **Altering vehicle identification numbers**
 - Person who has in his possession a vehicle or motor vehicle engine which has had its serial number removed, defaced, covered, altered, or destroyed.
 - Law Enforcement Officer may impound vehicle for 96 hours. If impound falls on weekend may impound vehicle for 6 days.

ALTERING VINS

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ALTERED DRIVERS LICENSE

- **Altered forged or fictitious drivers license**
 - Person who uses or possesses an altered forged or fictitious license (misdemeanor)
 - Person who alters or forges a license or makes a fictitious license (felony)

Altered Drivers License

Altered forged or fictitious drivers license

- Person who uses or possesses an altered forged or fictitious license (misdemeanor)
- Person who alters or forges a license or makes a fictitious license (felony)

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

ALTERED REGISTRATION

- **Improper display** - person who displays upon a vehicle a registration plate, validating sticker or permit not issued to the vehicle (misdemeanor)
- **False evidences of title and registration** - person who alters certificate of title or registration plate (felony)

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ALTERED REGISTRATION

- Improper display - person who displays upon a vehicle a registration plate, validating sticker or permit not issued to the vehicle (misdemeanor)
- False evidences of title and registration - person who alters certificate of title or registration plate (felony)

VEHICULAR HOMICIDE

- Vehicular homicide, great bodily injury by vehicle
- **Homicide by vehicle** - is the unlawful killing of a human being in the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.
 - D.W.I.
 - Reckless Driving
 - Resting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer

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VEHICULAR HOMICIDE

Vehicular homicide, great bodily injury by vehicle

- Homicide by vehicle - is the unlawful killing of a human being in the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.
 - D.W.I.
 - Reckless Driving
 - Resting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer

Injury to Pregnant Woman by Vehicle

- Is injury to a pregnant woman by a person in the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.
 - Miscarriage
 - Stillbirth
 - D.W.I.
 - Reckless
 - 3rd Degree Felony

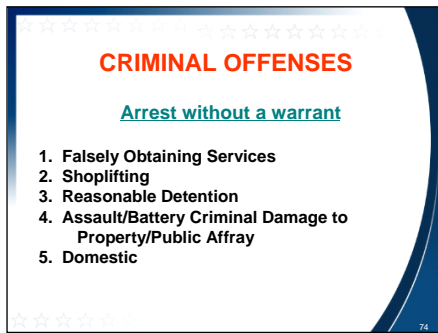
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Injury to Pregnant Woman by Vehicle

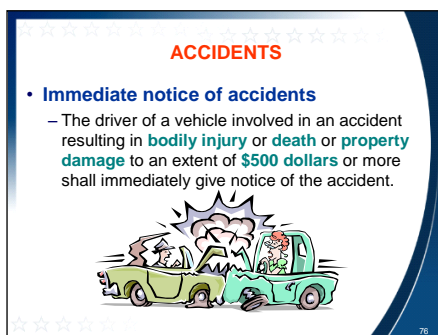
- Is injury to a pregnant woman by a person in the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle?
 - Miscarriage
 - Stillbirth
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(Traffic Enforcement Strategies, Registration Laws,
Drivers Licensing & Occupant Safety)

New Mexico Motor Vehicle Code
NMDPS Accreditation Number



CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENSES ACCIDENTS



Immediate notice of accidents

- The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in bodily injury or death or property damage to an extent of \$500 dollars or more shall immediately give notice of the accident.





Accidents involving death or personal injuries

- The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death shall immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the accident.
 - Any person failing to stop where the accident results in great bodily harm or death is guilty of a 4th degree Felony.
 - Any person who knowingly fails to stop where the accident results in great bodily harm or death is guilty of a 3rd degree Felony.
 - Any person who fails to stop where the accident does not result in great bodily harm or death is guilty of a misdemeanor.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

ACCIDENTS

- **Duty to give information**
 - The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death, or damage to any vehicle shall give his name, address and the registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall exhibit his drivers license to the other driver.


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Duty to give information

- The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death or damage to any vehicle shall give his name, address and the registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall exhibit his drivers license to the other driver.

DRIVERS LICENSE

- **Drivers must be licensed**
 - No person shall drive any motor vehicle or moped upon a highway in this state unless he holds a valid license issued under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code.




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Drivers License

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 - No person shall drive any motor vehicle or moped upon a highway in this state unless he holds a valid license issued under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code

DRIVERS LICENSE

- Persons exempt from licensure
- Instruction Permit
- Provisional License
- Mandatory Revocation



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Persons exempt from licensure

- Instruction Permit
- Provisional License
- Mandatory Revocation

DRIVERS LICENSE

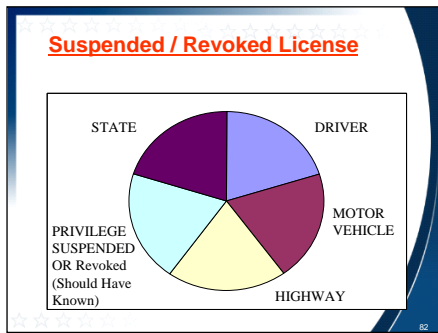
- **Restricted License**
- **License to be carried**
- **Permitting a violation**
- **Perjury**

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Restricted License

- License to be carried
- Permitting a violation
- Perjury

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES



Suspended / Revoked License

ALTERED DRIVERS LICENSE

- **Altered forged or fictitious drivers license**
 - Person who uses or possesses an altered forged or fictitious license (misdemeanor)
 - Person who alters or forges a license or makes a fictitious license (felony)

Altered Drivers License

Altered forged or fictitious drivers license

- Person who uses or possesses an altered forged or fictitious license (misdemeanor)
- Person who alters or forges a license or makes a fictitious license (felony)

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

- **Vehicle must be insured**
 - No owner shall permit the operation of an uninsured motor vehicle upon the streets or highways of New Mexico unless the vehicle is specifically exempted.
 - Uninsured Vehicle Procedure
 - Issue the driver a citation for no insurance
 - Issue the driver a temporary sticker for thirty days
 - Remove the license plate

Financial Responsibility Act

Vehicle must be insured

- No owner shall permit the operation of an uninsured motor vehicle upon the streets or highways of New Mexico unless the vehicle is specifically exempted.
- Uninsured Vehicle Procedure
 - Issue the driver a citation for no insurance
 - Issue the driver a temporary sticker for thirty days
 - Remove the license plate

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **Right of Way** - means the privilege of the immediate use of the roadway
- **Drive on right side of roadway** - a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway
- **Meeting vehicles** - drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right. Each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main-traveled portion

RULES OF THE ROAD

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- Drive on right side of roadway - a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway
- Meeting vehicles - drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right. Each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main-traveled portion

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **Driving on roadways laned for traffic** - when a roadway has been divided into two or more lanes the following shall apply.
 - a vehicle shall be driven within a single lane
 - when a roadway has been divided into three lanes a vehicle shall not drive in the center lane unless overtaking and passing another vehicle

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- a vehicle shall be driven within a single lane
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RULES OF THE ROAD

- **One way roadways** - a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated.
- **Restricted access** - no person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled-access roadway.
- **Driving on divided highways** - no vehicle shall be driven over, across or within any such dividing space, barrier or section.

- One way roadways - a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated.
- Restricted access - no person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled-access roadway.
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ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **Start from park** - no person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.
- **Control of speed**
 - excessive
 - minimum
 - construction zones
 - for road conditions



- Start from park - no person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.
- Control of speed
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RULES OF THE ROAD

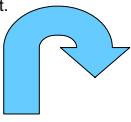
- **Turning movements and required signals**
 - No person shall so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal.
 - A signal of intention to turn right or left shall be given continuously during not less than the last one hundred feet.
 - No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal.

Turning movements and required signals

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- A signal of intention to turn right or left shall be given continuously during not less than the last one hundred feet.
- No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal.

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **Turning on curve or crest of grade**
 - no vehicle shall be turned as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or near the crest of a grade within one thousand feet.




Turning on curve or crest of grade

- No vehicle shall be turned as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or near the crest of a grade within one thousand feet.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **Passing**
 - On the right - a vehicle may pass when the vehicle overtaken is making a left turn
 - when there is two or more lanes of travel
 - on a one way street
- In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main traveled portion of the roadway.




Passing

- On the right - a vehicle may pass when the vehicle overtaken is making a left turn
- when there is two or more lanes of travel
- on a one way street
 - In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main traveled portion of the roadway.

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **Passing on the left**
 - A vehicle shall not pass a vehicle unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and shall not again drive to the right until clear of the overtaken vehicle.
 - A vehicle overtaking and passing must return to the right side of the roadway before coming within 100 feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.




Passing on the left

- A vehicle shall not pass a vehicle unless such movement can be made with reasonable safety and shall not again drive to the right until clear of the overtaken vehicle.
- A vehicle overtaking and passing must return to the right side of the roadway before coming within 100 feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **No passing zones**
 - no driver shall at any time drive on the left side of the roadway within the no passing zone.



No passing zones

- No driver shall at any time drive on the left side of the roadway within the no passing zone.

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **Following too closely**
 - the driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent.
- **Approach of oncoming vehicles**
 - upon the immediate approach of an oncoming vehicle overtaking or attempting to overtake a vehicle proceeding in the same direction, the driver of that vehicle shall yield the right of way.

Following too closely


- The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

RULES OF THE RULES

- **Intersection rules**
 - Intersection - the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways may come in conflict.

Required position and method of turning - the driver of a vehicle intending to turn right shall turn as close as practicable to the right hand edge of the roadway.




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Intersection rules

- Intersection - the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways may come in conflict.

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **Vehicles approaching or entering intersection**
 - the driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way.



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Vehicles approaching or entering intersection


- The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way.

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **Vehicles turning left at intersections**
 - the driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn left shall yield the right of way to on coming traffic

Vehicles entering stop or yield intersection

- every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop.
- every driver of a vehicle approaching a yield intersection shall yield the right of way.




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Vehicles turning left at intersections

- the driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn left shall yield the right of way to on coming traffic

RULES OF THE ROAD

- **Vehicle entering highway from private road or driveway.**
 - The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private driveway shall yield the right of way.

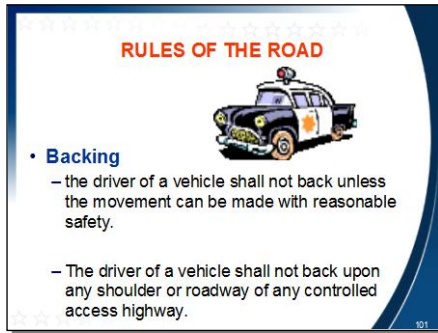


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Vehicle entering highway from private road or driveway

- The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private driveway shall yield the right of way.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES



Backing

- The driver of a vehicle shall not back unless the movement can be made with reasonable safety.
- The driver of a vehicle shall not back upon any shoulder or roadway of any controlled access highway.



SEAT BELTS

Safety belt use required

- each occupant of a motor vehicle having a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or less shall have a safety belt properly fastened about his body at all times.

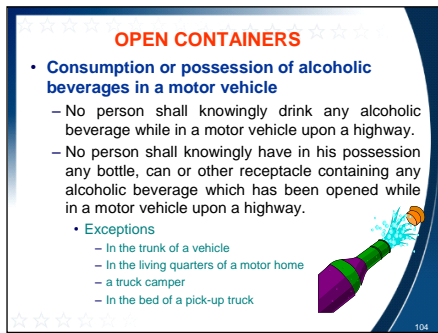


CHILD RESTRAINTS

Child passenger restraint

- No person shall operate a passenger car, van or pickup truck unless all passengers less than 18 are properly restrained.
- Children less than 1 shall be in a child passenger restraint device (rear facing)
- Children 1 to 4 shall be in a child passenger restraint device
- Children 5 to 12 shall be secured by a child passenger restraint device or by a seat belt

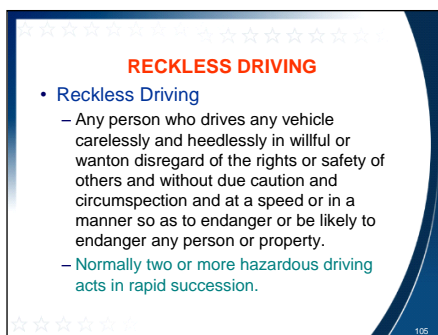
ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES



OPEN CONTAINERS

Consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages in a motor vehicle

- No person shall knowingly drink any alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle upon a highway.
- No person shall knowingly have in his possession any bottle, can or other receptacle containing any alcoholic beverage, which has been opened while in a motor vehicle upon a highway.
 - **Exceptions**
 - a. In the trunk of a vehicle
 - b. In the living quarters of a motor home
 - c. a truck camper
 - d. In the bed of a pick-up truck



RECKLESS DRIVING


Reckless Driving

- Any person who drives any vehicle carelessly and heedlessly in willful or wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others and without due caution and circumspection and at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property.
- Normally two or more hazardous driving acts in rapid succession

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

CARELESS DRIVING

- **Careless Driving**
 - Any person operating a vehicle on the highway shall give his full time and entire attention to the operation of the vehicle
 - Any person who operates a vehicle in a careless, inattentive or imprudent manner, without due regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic, weather, and road conditions and all other attendant circumstances.
 - Useful for unusual or special circumstances



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CARELESS DRIVING

Careless Driving

- Any person operating a vehicle on the highway shall give his full time and entire attention to the operation of the vehicle
- Any person who operates a vehicle in a careless, inattentive or imprudent manner, without due regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic, weather, and road conditions and all other attendant circumstances
 - Useful for unusual or special circumstances

Approach of Emergency Vehicle

- **Operation of vehicles on approach of authorized emergency vehicles**
 - Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle the driver of every vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to the right hand edge or curb of the roadway.
 - The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle must drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.



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Approach of Emergency Vehicle

Operation of vehicles on approach of authorized emergency vehicles

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 - The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle must drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

Resisting, Evading or Obstructing an Officer

- **Resisting, evading or obstructing an officer**
 - Willfully refusing to bring a vehicle to a stop when given a visual or audible signal to stop, whether by hand, voice, emergency light, flashing light, siren or other signal, by a uniformed officer in an appropriately marked police vehicle.



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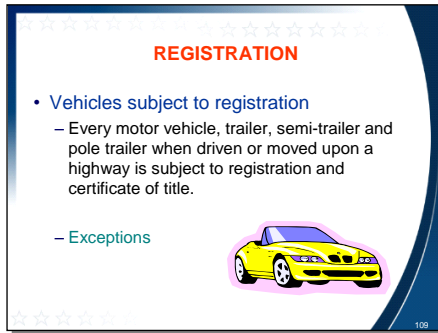
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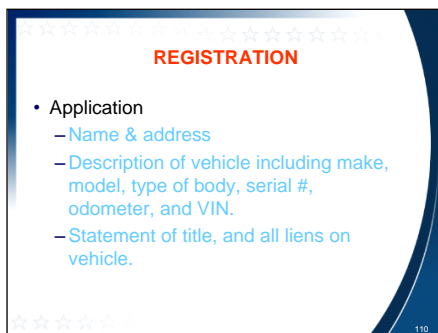


REGISTRATION

Vehicles subject to registration

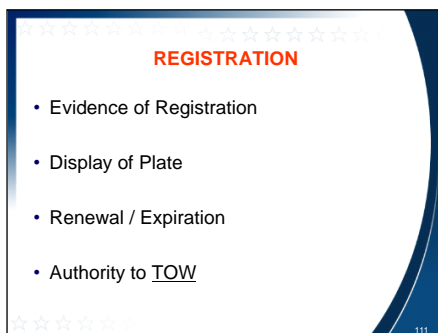
- Every motor vehicle, trailer, semi-trailer and pole trailer when driven or moved upon a highway is subject to registration and certificate of title.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: Have students refer to manual and research “Exceptions”



REGISTRATION

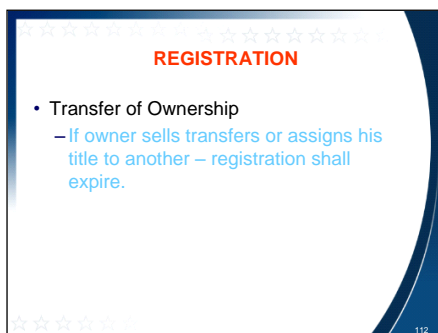
- Application
- Name & address
- c. Description of vehicle including make, model, type of body, serial #, odometer, and VIN
- Statement of title, and all liens on vehicle



REGISTRATION

Evidence of Registration

- Display of Plate
- Renewal / Expiration
- Authority to TOW



Transfer of Ownership

- If owner sells transfers or assigns his title to another – registration shall expire.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

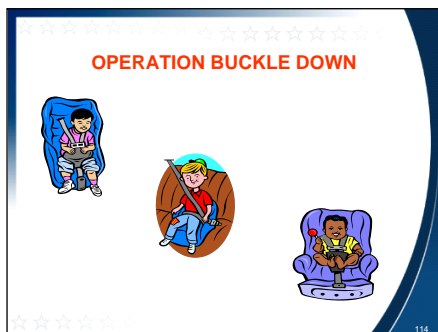


Improper Use (Misdemeanor)

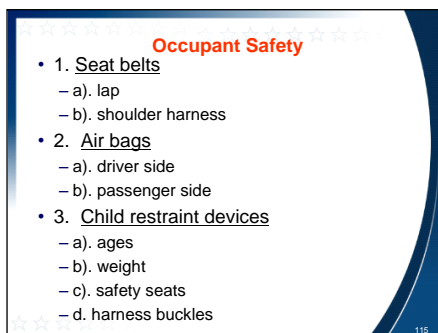
- No person shall lend to another, knowingly permit the use, nor shall any person display

False Evidence of Title & Registration (Felony)

- To alter with fraudulent intent
- To forge or counterfeit any document or plate
- To alter or falsify



OPERATION BUCKLE DOWN



Occupant Safety

- Seat belts
 - lap
 - shoulder harness
- Air bags
 - driver side
 - passenger side
- Child restraint devices
 - ages
 - weight
 - safety seats
 - harness buckles

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

Occupant Safety Cont.

- 4. Effectiveness of use
 - a). Current statistics



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Effectiveness of use

- Current statistics

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: "THERE ARE NO STATS TO INTRODUCE" BUT AT THIS TIME POLL THE CLASS WITH THEIR OPINION ON STATISTICS REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USE.

Crash and injury risks of driving faced by police and the public

- 1. The events that happen in a crash
 - a). Six types of crashes
 - 1). Frontal
 - 2). Rear
 - 3). Lateral
 - 4). Rotational
 - 5). Rollover
 - 6). Vault/flip



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Crash and injury risks of driving faced by police and the public

The events that happen in a crash

- Six types of crashes
 - Frontal
 - Rear
 - Lateral
 - Rotational
 - Rollover
 - Vault/flip

The relationship between crash types and injuries suffered by unrestrained occupants.

- a). Frontal impact
 - 1). Unrestrained or improperly restrained occupants can move in one of two ways:
 - a). Down and under
 - b). Up and over


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The relationship between crash types and injuries suffered by unrestrained occupants

- Frontal impact
- Unrestrained or improperly restrained occupants can move in one of two ways:
 - Down and under
 - Up and over

Continued

- b). Rear impact
 - 1). Description
 - 2). Injuries
- c). Lateral/side
 - 1). Description
 - 2). Injuries
- d). Rotational
 - 1). Description
 - 2). Injuries



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- Rear impact
 - Description
 - Injuries
- Lateral/side
 - Description
 - Injuries
- Rotational
 - Description
 - Injuries

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

Continued

- e). Rollover
 - 1). Description
 - 2). Injuries
- f). Vault flip
 - 1). Description
 - 2). Injuries

- Rollover
 - Description
 - Injuries
- Vault flip
 - Description
 - Injuries

The benefits of occupant protection for police officers.

- 1. General driving risks
 - a). Crash statistics
 - 1). Injuries
 - 2). Death
- 2. Driving conditions law officers face.
- 3. Police vehicle and equipment.
- 4. Cost of crashes.

The benefits of occupant protection for police officers
General driving risks

- Crash statistics
 - Injuries
 - Death

Driving conditions law officers' face.
Police vehicle and equipment
Cost of crashes.

Myths and misconceptions related to use of occupant protection devices by officers and by the general public.

- 1. Officer reasons for not wearing seat belts
 - a). I'm in/out of my patrol car too often.
 - b). I feel safer without the belt.
 - c). It gets my uniform dirty.
 - d). Nothing will happen to me

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- Officer reasons for not wearing seat belts
 - I am in/out of my patrol car too often.
 - I feel safer without the belt.
 - It gets my uniform dirty.
 - Nothing will happen to me

Continued

- 2. General public reasons for not wearing seat belts
 - a). It won't happen to me
 - b). I don't want to be trapped in a burning car.
 - c). Takes to much time.

General public reasons for not wearing seat belts

- It won't happen to me
- I do not want to be trapped in a burning car.
- Takes to much time

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

What happens in a crash?

- a). Vehicle collision
 - 1). One vehicle collides with another or with an object .
- b). The human collision
 - 1). Occupant collides with the inside of the vehicle (steering wheel, dash, windshield, another occupant.)
- c). The internal collision
 - 1). Internal organs collide with the body's boney structure.

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Why do we need occupant protection laws?


- a). To save lives
- b). To reduce injury severity levels
- c). To reduce health care costs
- d). To reduce motor vehicle insurance premiums

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Enforcing this law may: (giving tickets)

- a). Keep you from investigating a crash with injuries and maybe fatalities
- b). Reduce your need to make death notifications
- c). Shorten your report - writing time and other paperwork time.



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Police Officer's Role

- 1. If observed by the public not wearing seatbelt.
 - Public will say law enforcement is not serious
 - It will appear hypocritical when we discuss belts at a stop.
 - Officers will be more reluctantly to stop vehicles because of his/her own practice.

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ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: THE CLASS WILL CONCLUDE WITH QUESTION AND ANSWERS AS APPROPRIATE. STRESS THAT THE TOPICS COVERED ARE USUALLY THOSE POLICE ACTIVITIES THAT LEAD TO OTHER PROBABLE CAUSE AND YET TO SOME DEGREE THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF POLICE WORK WHEN IT COMES TO SAFETY AND SURVIVAL, LICENSING REQUIRES SCHOOLING THESE DAYS, REGISTRATION LAW WILL HELP IN IDENTIFICATION AND OCCUPANT SAFETY IS PARAMOUNT BOTH FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND THE POLICE OFFICER. (I.E. EXAMPLE: NMSP OFFICER JAMES ARCHULETA, ESPANOLA)

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR NOTES

COURSE AUDIT

PRIMARY INSTRUCTOR:

SECONDARY INSTRUCTOR:

SUPPORT STAFF (i.e.: Scenario Managers, Role Players, etc):

DATE(S)/ TIME(S) OF INSTRUCTION:

LOCATION OF INSTRUCTION:

RECOMMENDED CURRICULUM CHANGES: Identify inaccurate information, outdated information, new information to be added to update material, etc. (Use additional pages if necessary)

COURSE AUDIT (Continued)

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTOR COMMENTS: (If any portion of the course content was not presented, indicate the specific content here)

If course content other than the NMDPS TRD approved Basic or PST academy curriculum is taught, the alternative curriculum must be submitted to the Law Enforcement Academy Deputy Director's office and approved prior to delivery of the alternative instructional materials.

☐

Alternative curriculum was taught.

Accreditation number of alternative curriculum:

SIGNATURE

DATE

Primary Instructor

Reviewed by Program Coordinator

Reviewed by Bureau Chief

Reviewed by LEA Director or Designee